

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

SECTION 1

- 1). Describe two changes contributing to the revival of trade during the Middle Ages (p.181-182)?
- 2). List three rights that town charters usually gave townspeople (p.184).
- 3). Why did feudal lords value towns so highly (p.184)?
- 4). What economic role did the guilds play in the towns (p.184)?
- 5). In terms of job training, do we share anything in common in the present day with the people of the medieval world (p.184-185)?

Identify: Hanseatic League (p.183), charter (p.184), guild (184), just price (p.184), apprentice (p.184), journeyman (p.184).

SECTION 2

- 1). How did art and architecture reflect the power of the Church in the Middle Ages (p.186-187)?
- 2). Why was the Church considered the “unquestioned authority” on scientific matters (critical thinking)?
- 3). What were two important scientific advances made during the Middle Ages (p.190)?
- 4). Why did medieval thinkers find Aristotle’s writings so challenging (p.189)?
- 5). The English poet Gerald Massey observed that “They must find it difficult, those who have taken authority as truth rather than truth as authority.” Based on what you’ve learned about medieval thinkers accepting the Church’s authority as final on all issues, respond to Massey’s quote (critical thinking). Your answer should be a minimum 100 words in length.
- 6). Why was the introduction of experimental science so important (p.190 and critical thinking)?

Identify: Dante (p.187), Geoffrey Chaucer (p.188), Thomas Aquinas (p.190), Roger Bacon (p.190).

SECTION 3

- 1). What did the Pope hope to achieve by launching the First Crusade (p.192)?
- 2). The Crusades began just as Europe was emerging from the isolation of the Middle Ages. Explain how they helped quicken the pace of change already underway (p.194).
- 3). How did the Crusades affect Jewish communities in Europe (p.195)?

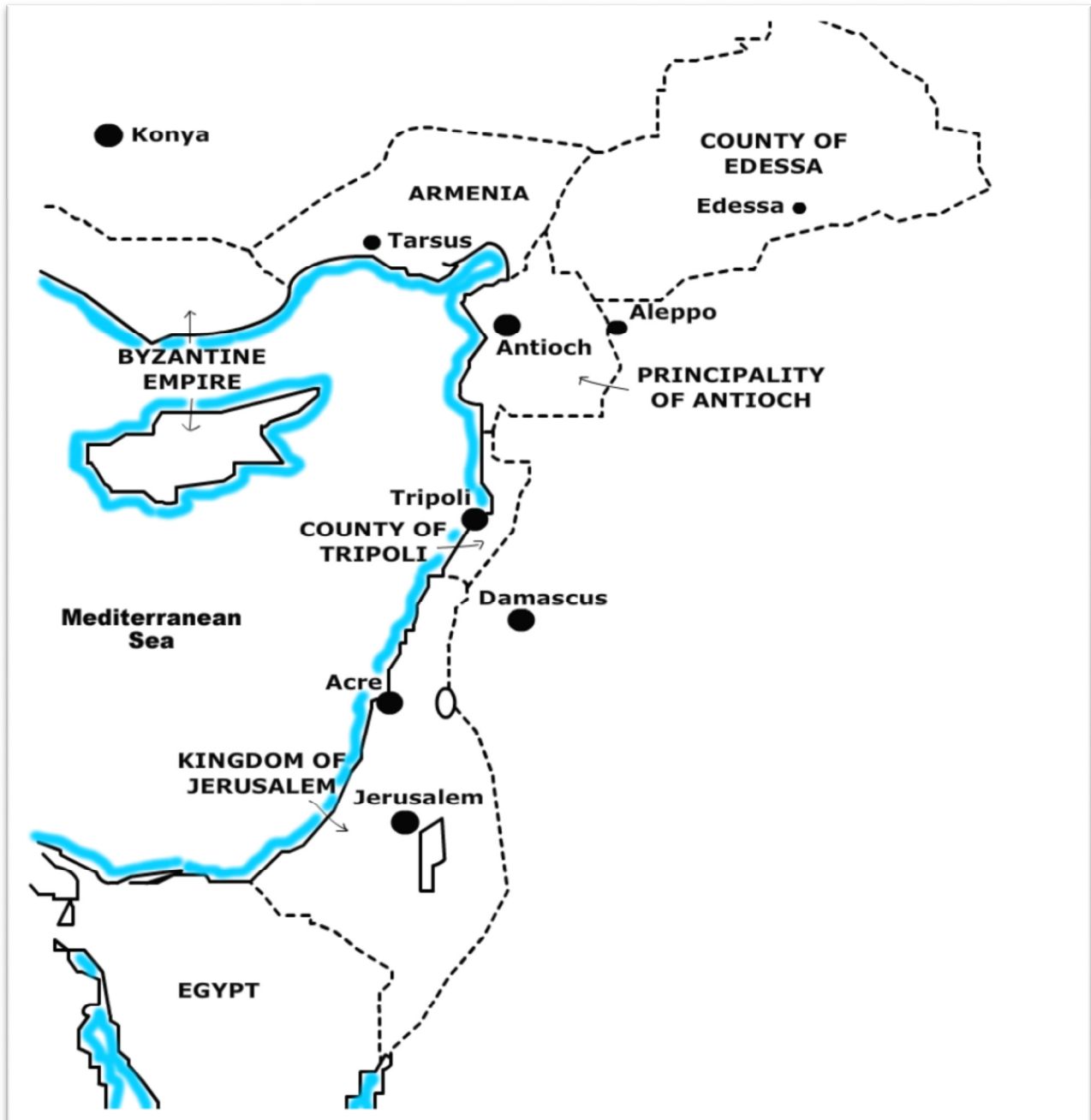
Identify: Seljuk Turks (p.191), Council of Clermont (p.192), Urban II (p.192), crusade (p.192), Saladin (p.193).

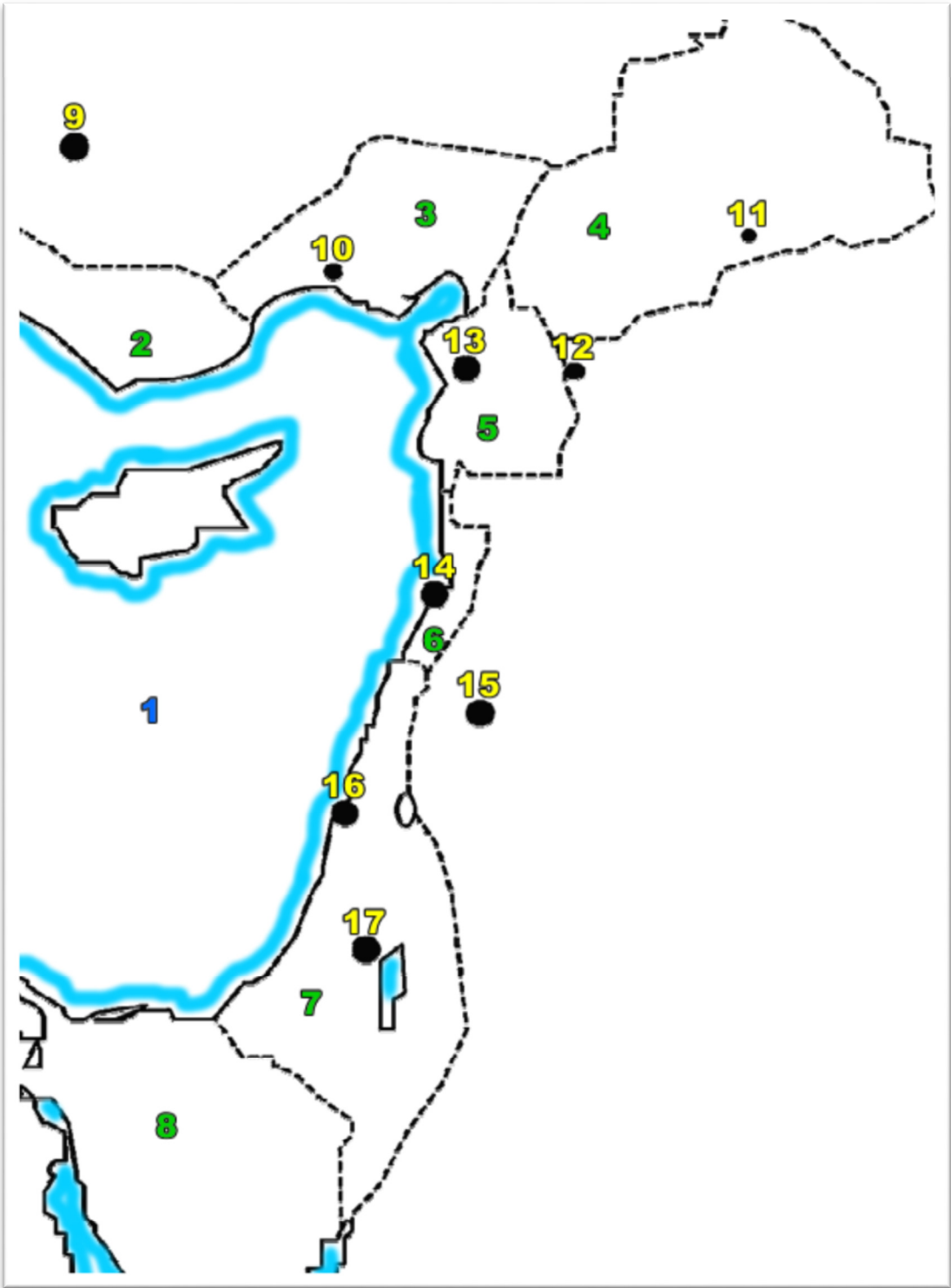
BALONEY DETECTION KIT QUESTIONS

- 1). Is the scientific method the best means of acquiring knowledge that we possess? Explain.
- 2). What is the difference between fact and fiction?
- 3). What does Michael Shermer mean when he says “You want to be open-minded in order to accept radical new ideas but not so open that your brains fall out”?
- 4). Why is it critical that claims made by one group should be replicable (repeatable) by a second or even third group of scientists?
- 7). Why is it important to try and test a hypothesis?
- 8). What is “special pleading”? Explain how special pleading is an example of fallacious reasoning.
- 9). Why is it important to admit “I don’t know” when we don’t actually know something?
- 10). What is “confirmation bias”? Explain how confirmation bias is an example of fallacious reasoning.

MAP: The Crusader States in 1135 CE

This map is representative of territories in the Middle East. Be prepared to label the following map in its entirety—cities, regions, bodies of water—on the Unit 3 exam. Use the practice map on the next page to practice labeling.





CHAPTER SUMMARY

- 1. In the late Middle Ages, changing economic conditions transformed Europe.** As warfare declined, trade revived, and towns grew. A new middle class emerged in towns.
- 2. The expansion of commerce and growth of towns contributed to the flowering of medieval civilization.** The influence of the Church was reflected in the soaring cathedrals built in many cities of Europe. Literature reflected the concerns of townspeople as well as those of nobles. Scholars studied new translations of Greek and Roman works and tried to prove that Christian beliefs could pass the test of reason.
- 3. In the late 1000s, an upsurge in religious feeling led to the Crusades.** Christian knights returned home with a new view of the world beyond Europe. The Crusades quickened the pace of change already underway in Europe.